

مركز الانباء

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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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18,570

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1974

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 12-5 (54-41). Tomorrow above.  
Nov. 23-24: Yesterday's temp. 10-7.  
LONDON: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 10-12.  
Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 51.  
CHANNEL: Moderate. SEAS: Very choppy. 12-4 (54-39). NEW YORK: Fair. 47-50. Yesterday's temp. 7-1 (45-50).  
NATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Austria	10.6	Lebanon	40.00
Belgium	18.85	Luxembourg	18.15
Denmark	3.00	Morocco	2.00
France	11.7	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	12.0	Nigeria	40.00
Greece	10.0	Portugal	2.00
India	15.00	Spain	10.00
Italy	12.00	Sweden	2.00
Japan	12.00	Switzerland	1.00
Korea	12.00	Turkey	1.00
Malaysia	12.00	U.S. Military (50c)	50.00
Philippines	12.00	Yugoslavia	1.00

## Israel, U.S. Lose UN Vote, 89-8, on Palestine Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The General Assembly by 89 votes to 8 with 37 abstentions, tonight reaffirmed the "Palestinian people in Palestine" to independent nationhood and to return to their homes and property.

The assembly also adopted a second resolution, by 88 to 17 with 10 abstentions, to accord observer status here to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. Ambassador Yosef Tekoa, addressing the assembly afterward as Arab delegates walked out to protest his presence at the rostrum, declared: "These are sad days for the United Nations. These are days of degradation and disgrace, of surrender and humiliation for the international community."

Sodom and Gomorrah. Referring to the eight days of debate which opened with the appearance here of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Mr. Tekoa said that this had often seemed "like a Sodom and Gomorrah of ideas and values."

The principal resolution tonight, which recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain the rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the charter, was opposed by Israel, the United States, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Iceland, Nicaragua and Norway.

Abstentions were cast by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Arab, African, Asian and Communist bloc countries backed both resolutions.

The main resolution was understood to have been prepared by the PLO, which set in the assembly "the agenda for the future."

Western efforts to amend the text to take account of the existence of the state of Israel and its right to continued nationalhood within secure and recognized boundaries were rejected by the resolution's sponsors.

The text contained no explicit reference to any previous UN resolution on the Middle East beyond recalling the assembly's "relevant resolutions which affirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

In his statement, the Israeli delegate said the "urge of hatred and abuse now reaching its climax" must raise grave questions about the future destiny of the UN.

"By trampling to dust its own charter, by submitting itself to violence and savagery, by halting lawlessness, inhumanity and hypocrisy, the United Nations has plunged into an abyss from which there is no exit," Mr. Tekoa said.

Mr. Tekoa said that the resolutions before the assembly were "products of bigotry and decadence" which reflected the views of the PLO, which had initiated them.

France broke ranks with its fellow members of the European Economic Community in abstaining on the resolution to invite the PLO as observers. Britain and the other EEC members voted against that draft, as did the United States.

Explaining Britain's opposition, Lord Richard said that the UN was an organization of sovereign independent states. The resolution would give the PLO, in effect, the status of permanent observer at the UN.

This status now is enjoyed only by Switzerland, the Vatican, Monaco, North and South Korea and South Vietnam, which are members of UN specialized agencies.

There are instant reports that Mohammed Helkal, the former chief editor of Al-Ahram, will move back into a prominent position as policy-maker and presidential adviser, perhaps combined with a return to Al-Ahram as chairman of the board.

Mr. Helkal was dismissed in February after writing repeatedly that Egypt should not put all its eggs in the American basket. He said Mr. Kissinger was a devious negotiator well versed in the art of talking without giving anything away. Mr. Helkal also wrote that the secretary's hands were tied anyway because of Washington's basic commitment to Israel, the attitudes of Congress and the pro-Israel bias of the military planners in the Pentagon.

Mr. Helkal has had more than a half-dozen meetings with Mr. Sadat in the last two weeks, according to informed sources. It is reported that the President told him that his warning had been proven correct. In any case, it is clear to foreign observers here that Egyptian policy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



KOREAN WELCOME — Presidential motorcade going Seoul on Friday. The two Presidents, Ford and Park, are riding in center car, flanked by Secret Service cars.

Said to Cite Chance of Arms Aid Cut

## Ford Reportedly Warns Park Over Repression

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Saturday, Nov. 23 (NYT). — President Ford was scheduled to complete a brief visit to South Korea this morning after apparently indicating to President Chung Hee Park that his political repression had jeopardized American military aid to this country.

But a spokesman for Mr. Ford declined to disclose whether the U.S. President had approved or condemned Mr. Park's domestic political measures.

The assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Philip Habib, told newsmen after a two-hour meeting of the two Presidents yesterday that South Korea's politics had come up, "but I don't think it is appropriate for me to discuss in detail anything that was said."

Mr. Habib was formerly the American ambassador here. On other matters, Mr. Habib and a joint communiqué said that:

• Mr. Ford had invited Mr. Park to the United States.

• The United States might recognize the Communist regime in North Korea if the Soviet Union and China establish diplomatic relations with South Korea.

• Mr. Ford told Mr. Park that he has "no intention to withdraw U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula." Congressional pressures for reducing the 38,000 troop contingent here appear to have been growing.

• The United States will assist South Korea in the modernization of its military forces, which will cost Washington \$400 million to \$500 million.

American investment in Korea should be encouraged, even though some American businessmen are dissatisfied with business conditions here and Mr. Park's government is emphasizing the threat from North Korea.

Mr. Habib declined to say directly whether Mr. Ford had discussed South Korean political repression in the context of congressional approval of military aid to Seoul.

But he did note that Mr. Ford "affirmed that we would seek to fulfill the military modernization program while pointing out that that, of course, required the support and assistance of funds from the Congress." Much of the American criticism of Mr. Park's rule has come from the Congress.

It appeared that Mr. Ford brought up the subject, although Mr. Habib would not say so, because South Korean officials earlier said that Mr. Park neither expected the subject to come up nor did he intend to bring it up himself.

Meanwhile, criticism of Mr. Ford's visit continued along with efforts by Mr. Park's adversaries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Armed Forces Power Struggle Seen

## Top Ethiopian General Reportedly Arrested

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The chairman of Ethiopia's provisional military government, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, was believed to have been placed under house arrest today by troops who surrounded his home.

About 30 steel-helmeted soldiers armed with automatic weapons ringed the general's house. Four or five were seen to enter the building.

The troops, believed to be from the 4th Division, stationed in Addis Ababa, moved in on the general's house at about 1 p.m. The house is in the grounds of the Princess Tsehai Hospital, on the outskirts of Addis Ababa.

## 5 Suspects Held In U.K. Bombs; Toll Rises to 19

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The police announced today the arrests of five primary suspects in the Irish Republican Army pub bombings here last night that killed 19 persons and wounded 184. The government pledged a crackdown on the extremist organization.

A wave of outrage spread across the country following the explosions, with Irish citizens and IRA sympathizers becoming the target of reprisal attacks. The death toll in the bombings was the highest from bombs in peacetime Britain.

Jittery Birmingham police sealed off and evacuated part of the city center once more this afternoon when a caller with an Irish accent said there was a bomb in the Birmingham Post newspaper building. None was found.

The police said they have seized "quite a number" of suspects but were focusing on five men arrested in the northern coastal port of Heysham. They were trying to board a ferry for Belfast.

Chemical Tests. Chemical tests on the suspects' clothing were said to have turned up traces of explosives, police sources said, and charges might be filed against them tomorrow. They were brought to Birmingham for questioning but were not immediately identified.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight cautioned against anyone taking the law into their own hands and embarking on reprisals against Irishmen in Britain.

He told Labor party supporters: "At a time when feelings are justifiably running very high, we must remember that the overwhelming majority of Irish people in Britain condemn and detest these wicked attacks as much as anyone else."

Members of Parliament demanded a return of the death penalty, and anti-Irish demonstrations broke out at factories in the Midlands.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins brushed aside appeals to bring back hanging. But he promised rigorous legislation next week against the IRA.

"It is clear the IRA are intensifying their campaign of murder," Mr. Jenkins told the House of Commons. "We are resolved to use all the available resources to assist the police and the security services in their determination to frustrate it, and protect the innocent public."

In Manchester, the lord mayor warned: "The atmosphere is electric here. There could be trouble."

The police formulated plans to protect large Irish communities in London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow, where vigilante attacks have been feared since the IRA extended its guerrilla campaign from Northern Ireland to England 2 1/2 years ago.

In that time, more than 230 bombs have been planted in England, most of them attributed to the IRA. Forty-eight persons have been killed and 750 wounded. An estimated 5,000 auto workers in Birmingham either walked off their jobs or demonstrated in protest against the IRA. Several scuffles with Irish workers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

VICTIM—One of the many victims of the Birmingham explosions—man with face heavily bandaged with net hood to keep dressings in place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Pentagon today announced a coast-to-coast reshuffling and reduction of military bases and headquarters that will eliminate about 11,600 civilian jobs and transfer 11,500 Army and Air Force personnel during the next 1 1/2 years.

The moves are aimed chiefly at shifting about \$300 million a year from support functions to increased combat capability. The uniformed personnel will be switched to combat and combat-related assignments.

Only two major bases were ordered closed: the Army's Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia and Ellington Air Force Base at Houston.

A congressional source said about half of the civilian employees offered transfers could be expected to quit their defense jobs rather than relocate.

Many Army, Air Force and Defense Supply Agency depots, laboratories and offices will lose manpower but some will gain.

Net losses will range from about 2,000 civilian jobs at the Frankford Arsenal, the Pentagon said, to as few as a dozen in some small offices.

In addition to the Frankford Arsenal, the biggest losers will be Ellington; Pueblo Army Depot, Colo.; Blue Grass Army Depot, Lexington, Ky.; Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y.; and Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base near Kansas City, Mo.

The Navy is unaffected in this first significant round of base reductions since April, 1973.

Advance word of the base cuts already has brought worried delegations to Washington. There always is opposition to base reductions, but concern appears sharper this time because of the nation's economic troubles.

Many politicians vowed to fight, and civil leaders made dire predictions of economic gloom after the announcement.

Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo said he was amazed at what he termed the complete lack of concern and compassion which the Army has shown for the workers and their families to be affected by the closing of Frankford Arsenal. He put the number of persons affected at 3,500.

The Pentagon's move will force relocation of 1,119 civilians and 318 military personnel from the Rome Air Development Center at Griffiss Air Force Base.

Community leaders in Rome, a city of 50,000, predicted that the outbreak would result in an annual loss of \$45 million in buying power. Job cutbacks were expected.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Moro, Party Leaders Confer on Cabinet

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro met today with leaders of his Christian Democratic party to discuss the list of cabinet members that he will submit to President Giovanni Leone tonight or tomorrow.

A minority government of Christian Democrats and Republicans, supported by the Socialists and Social Democrats, would end the nation's 50-day political crisis.

## Warm U.S.-Egyptian Relations Cooling Off

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (NYT).—One after it began, the warm relationship that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger blished between Washington and Cairo is showing signs of strain and most Western diplomats doubt that it will survive the winter.

Syrian officials say privately they have lost hope of bringing a Middle East settlement through the secretary's mediation.

Even expectations for an Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula, which were still high during Mr. Kissinger's last visit here two weeks ago, have been dashed.

As a result, the Egyptians are aligning themselves with mood of the rest of the Arab world. They are moving away from their reliance on Washington and are looking once more to Moscow for basic political, economic and military support and to the oil-rich Arabs for financial backing.

This shift in policy, reflected in increasingly bitter editorial attacks on U.S. policies in the Egyptian press, is expected to be confirmed in the near future by changes among President Anwar Sadat's chief officials.

There are instant reports that Mohammed Helkal, the former chief editor of Al-Ahram, will move back into a prominent position as policy-maker and presidential adviser, perhaps combined with a return to Al-Ahram as chairman of the board.

Mr. Helkal was dismissed in February after writing repeatedly that Egypt should not put all its eggs in the American basket. He said Mr. Kissinger was a devious negotiator well versed in the art of talking without giving anything away. Mr. Helkal also wrote that the secretary's hands were tied anyway because of Washington's basic commitment to Israel, the attitudes of Congress and the pro-Israel bias of the military planners in the Pentagon.

Mr. Helkal has had more than a half-dozen meetings with Mr. Sadat in the last two weeks, according to informed sources. It is reported that the President told him that his warning had been proven correct. In any case, it is clear to foreign observers here that Egyptian policy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)







## Prosecution Completing Case

## Judge Sirica May Dismiss Minor Charges in Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The government's case against five White House and campaign aides today, amid indications from the judge that he will drop some of the charges, prosecutors had one more witness to call before Judge Sirica today. The judge said he would soon decide whether to dismiss charges against the five men. The government had planned to call the witness after the presentation of evidence at trial today, but District Judge John Sirica to leave in mid-afternoon for his home.

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Additional Counts: The government has charged the five men with conspiracy to obstruct justice, conspiracy to defraud the United States, and conspiracy to obstruct the administration of justice.

## 31 Chief Vows to Curb Tactics of Disruption

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, today vowed to curb tactics of disruption by the FBI in the future.

Hoover said that the FBI would continue to use its full powers to combat terrorism and other threats to national security, but that it would not use tactics of disruption.

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## Jack Muslim Guilty in 14 Murder Counts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—A District of Columbia Superior Court jury today found a Black Muslim guilty of 14 counts of murder in the slaying of seven members of a rival Black Muslim group.

The jury found the defendant, a 34-year-old Black Muslim, guilty of 14 counts of murder in the slaying of seven members of a rival Black Muslim group.

## Seamen Sentenced in Stowaway's Killing

BREMEN, West Germany, Nov. 23 (AP).—A West German court today sentenced two seamen to imprisonment and a third to four years in prison for their role in the slaying of a stowaway on a ship.

The court found the two seamen guilty of murder and the third guilty of manslaughter.

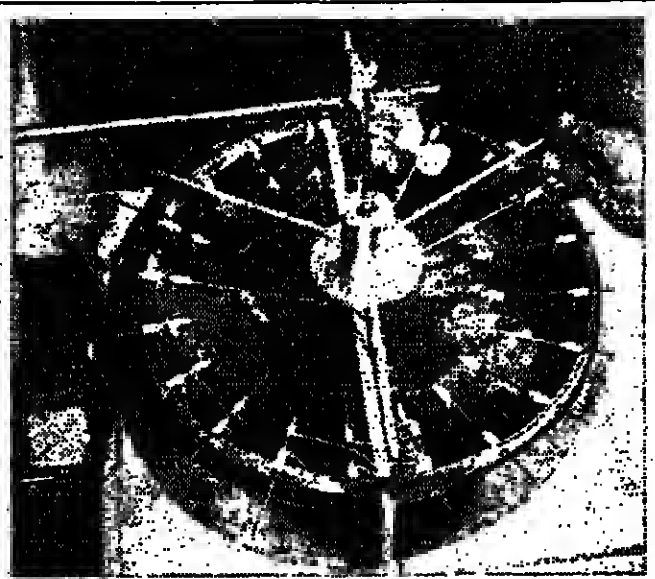
## Albert Backs Newer House Members' Reforms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The speaker of the House, Carl Albert, yesterday endorsed broad reforms in the House of Representatives that would increase the role of newer and younger congressmen in legislative affairs.

Albert said that he was in favor of the reforms, which would give newer members a more active role in the House.

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SOLAR MACHINE—University of California scientists offer this solution to the energy crisis. Two tanks are filled with water, one cold, one heated by the sun. The temperature difference causes specially treated wire loops to move, rotating the machine.

## Senate Rules Panel Clears Rockefeller on 9-0 Ballot

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The Senate Rules Committee today voted 9 to 0 to approve the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president of the United States.

The committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said the committee had no objection to the nomination.

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## Lacked Necessary Enthusiasm

## Mondale Drops His Campaign For Presidential Nomination

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., withdrew yesterday from the crowded field of Democratic campaigners for the presidential nomination in 1976.

A year of exploratory travel, speeches and fund-raising had taught him, the 46-year-old liberal, that he did not have the overwhelming desire to be president which is essential for the kind of campaign that is required.

Following Sen. Edward Kennedy's decision two months ago not to seek the presidency, Sen. Mondale's surprise announcement seemed to widen the gap in the left wing of the Democratic party, where competition was intense in the last two presidential campaigns.

But Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona was expected to become the first of several liberal Democrats to make a formal declaration of his candidacy in New Hampshire this week.

Jackson's Taciturnity: Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, meanwhile, hired Robert Keefe, the head tactician at Democratic party headquarters here, as the political director of his campaign.

Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia is also understood to be drawing up plans for his candidacy, to be announced sometime before he leaves office in January.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama confirmed earlier this month that he is considering running for president again.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen Jr. of Texas, who has spent most of his year in an open search for presidential support around the country, is expected to join the unusually early competition for the Democratic nomination.

Total Disarray: But most Democrats, including the informal candidates, would agree with Louis Harris, the pollster, that the Democratic race is "in a state of total disarray."

Sen. Mondale's withdrawal had not been expected. He had spent \$100,000 this year in barnstorming more than 30 states and had just returned from a trip to Moscow that had all the trappings of a pre-presidential effort.

He had said that Sen. Kennedy's retirement from the race improved his chances, and aides insisted that he had all the encouragement he wanted from party leaders around the country.

But his decision also reflected his frustration at exciting an enthusiastic base constituency. It confirmed what many said of him and what he often said of himself: that he lacked the consuming passion for the presidency that successful candidates usually need.

Plurality for Wallace: NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP).—Gov. Wallace is the most familiar Democratic prospect for president and the first choice by a slender plurality, the Harris survey reported yesterday.

A poll of 1,265 potential Democratic and independent voters indicated that 93 per cent of them

preferred Wallace to any other Democratic candidate.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at a news conference called without the knowledge of the UMW president, Arnold Miller.

Mr. Mitchell said that the council was 100 per cent behind Mr. Miller. He added, however, that the majority of its 39 members believe that major changes are needed before the pact can be approved and the strike ended.

Earlier, council member Lee Roy Patterson of western Kentucky said that Mr. Miller had been directed by the council to return to the bargaining table and he can either get what he wants or it's going to be a long shutdown.

Mr. Miller traveled to West Virginia yesterday to drum up support for the tentative contract and predicted that the membership would ratify it if a few changes could be made during renewed negotiations with the coal producers.

"It's the very best contract that's ever been negotiated in the labor movement," Mr. Miller said.

The Bargaining Council recommended earlier Wednesday night that the contract undergo what it said at that time were "some minor adjustments" before being submitted for ratification.

The chief negotiator for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, Guy Farmer, said that the operators do not intend to reopen the talks. Mr. Miller said that he has not been officially informed of that decision.

For example, House Democrats voted, 145 to 33, with the rest of the 291 Democratic members either undecided or not responding, to take committee assignments away from the Ways and Means Committee.

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Sen. Walter Mondale

## House Clears Bill to Assist Mass Transit

## Subway Systems To Get Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).

—Congress completed action yesterday on a comprehensive mass transit bill which for the first time would authorize federal subsidies for hard-pressed subway systems.

The House passed the compromise six-year, \$11.3-billion mass-transit package by a 288-109 vote, ending two years of work on the legislation. The Senate approved the bill Tuesday.

Members earlier had accepted the bill for debate by a 241-154 vote, with most members on the Public Works Committee opposing it. They were protesting what they called the dictatorial behavior of the Senate in refusing to consider their bill, which had been passed by the House last summer.

Yesterday's debate included the reading of a telegram from President Ford urging passage of the bill. "It represents a responsible step in our efforts to reduce energy consumption and control inflation," Mr. Ford said.

The majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, said the compromise represented the only hope for passage this year of mass-transit assistance, which he said was "desperately needed in major urban areas."

35-Cent Fare: Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., said the bill would help New York City preserve its 35-cent bus and subway fare "which is already a burden on the working people."

The bill provides \$3.9 billion in operating subsidies, but eligible cities could use their share instead for new equipment if they wished.

The remaining \$7.9 billion would extend the current programs for mass transit capital grants to buy buses, subway cars, tracks and other items to improve mass transportation systems.

Local funds would have to match federal funds on a 50-50 basis for the operating subsidies. For the capital grants, the federal government would pay 80 per cent and the local governments 20 per cent.

## While Seeking More of the Planes

## Eagleton Says Navy Requests \$100 Million to Correct F-14

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).

—Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., asserted yesterday that the Navy was requesting \$100 million to correct deficiencies in its F-14 fighter plane, particularly in the radar system.

He made his assertion in a Senate speech protesting Pentagon plans to increase production of the F-14 by the Grumman Aerospace Corp. on Long Island from the approved 334 planes to 390.

He was joined by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who argued that the Pentagon was "buying ourselves out of an adequate defense" and "engaging in a concerted campaign of unilateral disarmament" by its insistence on buying "high-cost, super-sophisticated weapons."

The F-14 program is being debated within the Pentagon. Congressional sources reported that, under pressure from the Navy, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has approved plans for 18 squadrons of the F-14 instead of the approved 16 squadrons. With the F-14 costing \$19.8 million a plane, the two additional squadrons plus some replacement craft, a total of 50 planes, would cost about \$1 billion.

Facing a Fight: One purpose of the two senators was to persuade Mr. Schlesinger to change his mind before the defense budget is presented to Congress in January. The senators were serving notice that the Defense Department faces a sharp floor fight next year over any expanded production.

The fact that critical information was supplied to the two senators by Defense Department officials who oppose expanded production is indicative of the debate within the Pentagon. When the Navy learned of the impending Eagleton speech, it arranged for Vice-Adm. Robert Baldwin, commander of naval air forces in the Pacific Fleet, to seek to dissuade the senator from delivering the speech.

The Navy has contended that the F-14 was performing beyond expectations but Sen. Eagleton said the Navy was requesting \$100 million for a "reliability and improvement program" to correct what he called "poor performance."

The bulk of the money, the senator said, would go to correct the mistakes made by the Hughes Aircraft Co. in building the AWG-9 radar, the heart of the F-14's missile system. Sen. Eagleton said he had been informed that last year the radar was failing every 22 hours. Adm. Baldwin reportedly assured the senator that this figure had been raised to 16 hours.

Sen. Eagleton also asserted that the F-14 now weighs 3,750 pounds more than originally specified and, as a result, would have "severe limitations" in dogfights. He said that, lacking an advanced engine, the F-14 failed to meet the maximum speed specifications by 6.2 per cent, its maximum ceiling by 5.2 per cent, its sustained load factor by 3.1 per cent, its acceleration by 5 per cent and its combat patrol time by 20 per cent.

Sen. Proxmire argued that the Navy could not afford to replace all the F-4s now on aircraft carriers with the "five times more expensive F-14" with the result that the Navy was being forced to "reduce force levels by over-reliance on sophistication."

Republican Elected As Alaska's Governor: JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 23 (AP).—Jay Hammond, a Republican, emerged the winner by 385 votes in the Alaska governor's race when the final tally was completed last night.

Mr. Hammond had 45,493 votes to 45,118 for three-term Democratic incumbent William Egan.

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## 'Concluding' My Lai

With the release last week of portions of the Pentagon report on the My Lai cover-up, Army Secretary Howard Callaway announced that "a dark chapter in the Army's history" had been concluded. There is little question that the whole episode, from the inception of the operation to the extremely belated release of the report, was an abysmal performance.

The question remains, however, whether a series of events so degrading to the nation and so disgraceful to the service can ever be considered fully concluded. The one honorable aspect of the affair is the report itself—and even here the Army acted shamefully by shunting aside the distinguished general who conducted the inquiry.

The report convincingly documents its charges that "at every command level within the Americal Division actions were taken, both willingly and unwittingly, which effectively suppressed information concerning the war crimes committed at My Lai, where at least 175 and possibly more than 400 Vietnamese civilians were massacred." Although little can match the story of the murders and atrocities for sheer horror, the cover-up story is almost as chilling in its way, for what it tells about a military institution in trouble and under stress.

In brief summary, the report charges that the battlefield commanders had substantial knowledge of the extent of the crimes, but that only a portion of the information was transmitted to higher authorities; that although a specific war crimes charge was made, it was transmitted slowly and was

diluted by the time it reached division headquarters; that although sufficient information did reach division headquarters to warrant an investigation, no real investigation was ever made and no report was transmitted to higher authority.

The result was that 14 officers were accused of covering up the murders. These were disposed of by one trial which resulted in an acquittal and 13 administrative dismissals. The commanding general of the division was demoted and stripped of a medal and his chief deputy was stripped of a medal and censured.

Lt. Gen. William Peers, who conducted the cover-up investigation vigorously and with high integrity, was eased into an early retirement at the age of 58. His report, dated March 14, 1970, was not released by the army until Nov. 13, 1974, just six days before Lt. William Calley, the only man convicted of any of the crimes, was to be set free on parole.

Secretary Callaway said, "It is an incident from which the Army has learned a great deal." Unfortunately, during the time of Watergate, the nation has also learned a great deal from My Lai and other current history. While the Army can change its training programs, Americans are left to wonder both about the integrity of their institutions and about a "system" in which so few are punished for such profoundly heinous and massively degrading crimes. It seems to us that such a chapter can never be concluded so long as there is conscience and memory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Deal in Southern Africa?

Are South Africa and its black African neighbors looking for a way to avoid a racial conflagration? That the question can be asked at all is evidence of a change of pace unforeseen and perhaps even unforeseeable just a few months ago. In the interim, two things have happened. First, Pretoria's geopolitical buffer against black nationalism has crumbled significantly: Angola and Mozambique have been freed from Portuguese colonial control; white-ruled Rhodesia has come under fresh pressure across its own border with Mozambique; the black client state of Botswana is showing signs of moving out on its own, and the Pretoria-run territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) has moved closer to self-rule. Second, the American-British-French triple veto which saved South Africa from expulsion from the UN earlier this month has given the United States in particular new leverage in its attempts to urge flexibility. Inside South Africa, these developments appear to have been put to use by advocates of moderation.

No doubt there are other factors at work. The important point is that in recent days the government of Prime Minister John Vorster has made a series of statements so unprecedentedly responsible that no less an African nationalist than Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has hailed him as the "voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting." Mr. Vorster responded by requesting a brief grace period. "If South Africa is given that chance," he said, "[the black African states] will be surprised at where the country will stand in six to 12 months." Various quiet talks are apparently under way. The basic deal under consideration, according to Washington Post correspondent David Ottaway, is this: South Africa would abandon its mili-

tary support of Rhodesia, give Namibia prompt independence, and alter substantially its domestic policy of apartheid. In return, the African states would undertake to accept South Africa and to end their support for guerrillas trying to destroy it.

Whether the pieces of this puzzle can be put together is, of course, problematical. The temptation will be considerable for South Africa to combine the easier foreign-policy concessions with changes of only cosmetic value in its racial ways at home. Africans less responsible than Mr. Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is also said to be using his influence for accommodation, will be under their own kind of pressure to resist compromise. There is an obvious sense in which extremists of both sides fuel each other. The benefits of accommodation, in terms of averting war, encouraging economic development and enhancing human dignity, are self-evident and tremendous but not easily gained.

Meanwhile, South Africa must be kept under heavy political and moral pressure to make good its promise of change. Why, for instance, are some 30 members of the Black Consciousness Movement still being detained—some incommunicado and, reportedly, under torture—for their part in a planned but banned pro-Frelimo rally six weeks ago? This would be exactly the wrong time, moreover, for the United States to offer Pretoria the military cooperation which the South Africans avidly seek. At the same time, the American policy of "communication" with South Africa should be continued. It can be argued that any contacts with Pretoria legitimize it and apartheid but, we believe, communication gives Washington a channel for constructive views which Pretoria might otherwise spurn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Savagery in Birmingham

Dozens of people who have no connection with the politics of Ireland were indiscriminately killed or maimed by the series of explosions in Birmingham on Thursday night. It was an outrage beyond endurance. Taken with other bombings in Birmingham and Coventry, and earlier in Guildford, it may be a watershed of our civil liberties.

A liberal society cannot let its freedom, and its concern for the rights of the individual, be abused in order that it shall be torn to pieces. From now on anybody who complains that he is being harassed by a police bomb squad will find a less sympathetic audience. Our society is suffering murder and mutilation and it must protect itself. If this means closer surveillance of people suspected of sustaining the Provisional IRA in Britain then they must either

act to free themselves of the suspicion or accept that infringement of their privacy is a small price to pay to prevent further terrorist outrages.

The infamous James McDaid received his deserts when he killed himself last week in Coventry in trying to kill others. Yet in some eyes he is a hero, and for every McDaid who dies before he can get away there are others who will plant a bomb—one of them Thursday night in a bar said to contain up to 300 people—and laugh at the results on television. Our laws and our police procedures were not designed to handle men like this. It must be questionable whether these men—and women—have any purpose other than to bomb for bombing's sake. For in what way can Ireland ever be a happier place because of the slaughter of uninvolved people in the pubs of Birmingham?

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

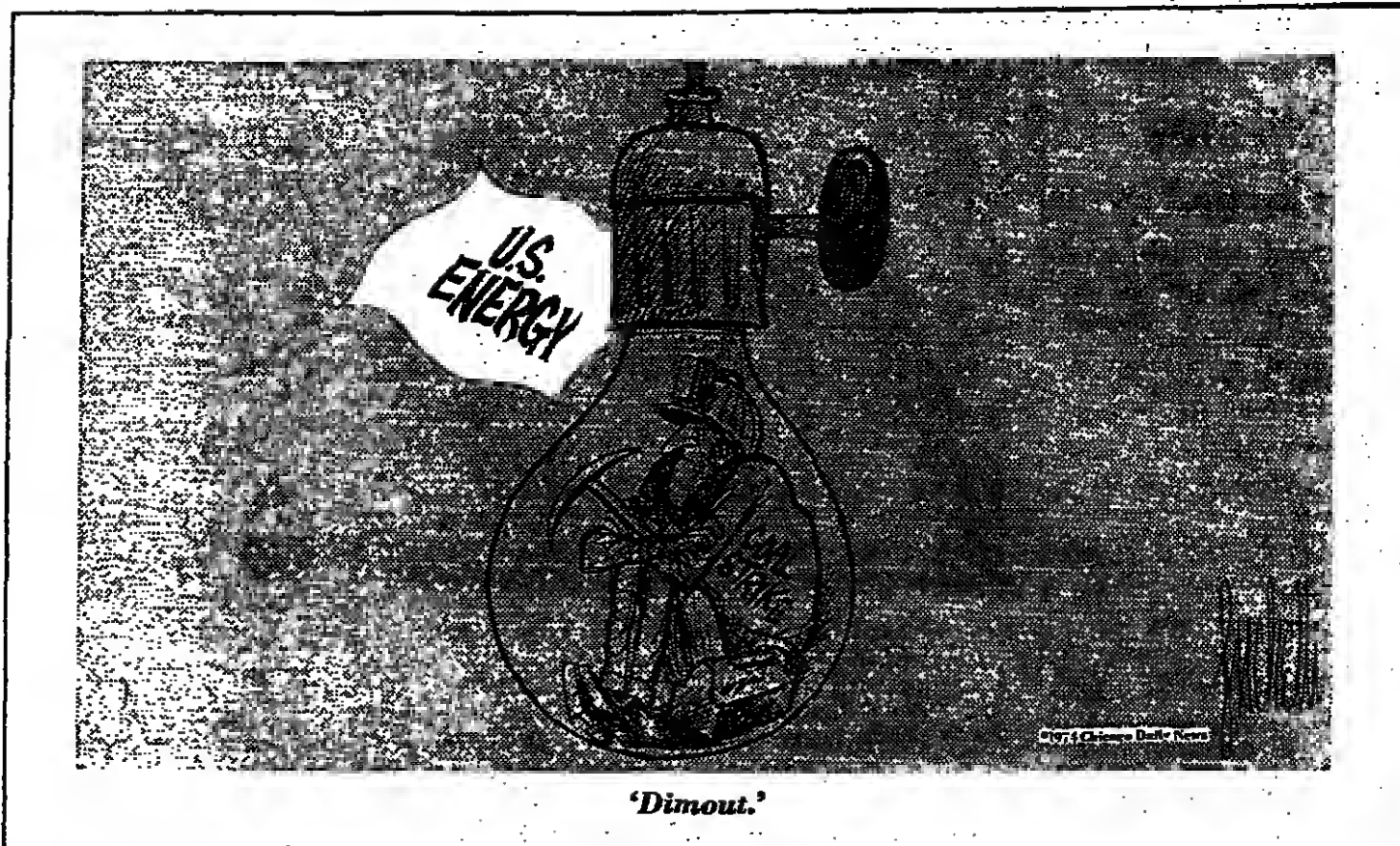
November 23, 1899

NEW YORK—In an interview published in the Herald this morning, Admiral Dewey makes a vigorous reply to his critics. By making over to his wife and the share of his home the house that was recently presented to him, he said that he felt that he was doing the most generous act an American gentleman could do, and that anyway he did not see how his private life was the cause of public discussion.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1934

ROME—F. Scott Fitzgerald, the American novelist and short story writer, has arrived in this city where he expects to spend the winter. Mr. Fitzgerald is accompanied by his wife, Zelda, and their little girl, Scottie. He admits to "rather hard" times and is hoping to do some writing this winter "to keep the wolf from the door." "Europe is not nearly as expensive as America," he says.



## Bleak Outlook for Ford's Premature Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok was arranged primarily at the urging of Moscow—at a particularly awkward time for the United States. It may be useful in introducing Ford to the mysteries of Soviet diplomacy, but there are at least three reasons why it is not likely to make much progress.

First, the United States, Europe and Japan have not agreed on a common policy toward the oil states of the Middle East or Soviet policy in that region.

Second, the United States and the Soviet Union are deeply divided on the meaning of the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which was designed to establish peace in the Middle East.

Third, the U.S. government itself is divided on what it intends to do and what it expects the Soviet Union to do under the so-called policy of "détente."

### Need for Unity

There is very little chance that the Soviet Union will implement the noble principles of the last summit meeting between Nixon and Brezhnev unless the major non-Communist nations stand together in the present economic and political crisis of the Middle East. Secretary of State Kissinger said as much in his brutally frank and brilliant speech at the University of Chicago before he left for the Far East.

Lacking a common policy by the major oil consumers in North America, Europe, and Japan, he said, "Even the hopeful process of easing tensions with our adversaries could suffer, because it has always presupposed the political unity of the Atlantic nations and Japan."

"If current economic trends continue," Kissinger observed, "we face further and mounting world-wide shortages, unemployment, poverty, and hunger... an economic crisis of such magnitude would inevitably produce dangerous political consequences."

"Mounting inflation and recession... will fuel the frustration of all whose hopes for economic progress are suddenly and cruelly rebuffed. This is fertile ground for social conflict and political turmoil."

But the European nations and Japan, while agreeing on the principle of unity, have been doing very little about it, and the Soviet Union, despite its verbal support of détente and peaceful coexistence, still seems to feel that mounting inflation and recession, shortages, unemployment, poverty, and hunger weaken and divide the non-Communist nations to the strategic and political advantage of the Soviet Union.

### Soviet View

This situation is made worse by the Soviet interpretation of the UN peace and withdrawal resolution on the Middle East. The

clear intent of that resolution (242) was that the peace agreement and the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territory should go hand-in-hand.

Once agreement has been reached on the problems of security, free passage through international waters, a just settlement of the refugee problem, and the establishment of secure and recognized frontiers, Israel would then be obliged to withdraw roughly to the borders in existence before the six-day war of 1967.

But the Arabs, with Soviet backing, are insisting that Israel must withdraw first and try to negotiate later, and they are now supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization in its demands for the creation of a secular Palestinian state, which would mean the end of Israel as an independent Jewish nation.

In the face of these Soviet policies it is scarcely surprising that some influential members of President Ford's own cabinet are wondering whether Moscow's terms for détente are really leading to a new and better world

order or actually encouraging disorder throughout the major non-Communist countries. There has been a tendency in Washington to assume that any agreement with the Soviet Union is better than no agreement at all. In support of this, it is noted that by holding up trade agreements and technology arrangements with the Soviet Union, Washington was able to persuade the Soviet government to release tens of thousands of Soviet Jews who wanted to emigrate to Israel.

### A Gain

On humanitarian grounds this was obviously a gain, but the question is whether the United States should not have been insisting on a genuine and secure peace in the Middle East as a condition of its trade and technology, which Moscow obviously needs.

Maybe President Ford and Chairman Brezhnev will be able to demonstrate that they really got down to these basic questions at Vladivostok, but the chances are that they will not.

The Russians cannot be unhappy with the present drift of world events, particularly the political and economic disarray in Europe. They have established the rule that all Communist or Socialist countries are off-limits for the United States but that the rest of the world from Southeast Asia to Cuba is an open hunting ground for them.

They do not mind détente with the United States so long as they are free to operate at will in the Middle East, patrol the Mediterranean, and threaten the flow of oil to Europe, Japan and North America. Their eagerness to see the new American President was undoubtedly to assure themselves that their concept of détente would be carried on by the new administration.

Even if Ford wanted to change it, however, it is unlikely that he could do so without the cooperation of Europe and Japan. This is the essential condition of a just policy of peaceful coexistence; but Kissinger has been trying to arrange it since April of 1973, without much success.

## Dinosaurs in the Jungle

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In Europe, the Fourth Estate—on which Western concepts of democracy are firmly rooted—is sick. Such, at least, is the conclusion of an extensive series of articles published by Le Monde, the most influential French daily. And the illness analyzed by its correspondents is only the latest in a series of ailments which have diminished everywhere.

The Paris newspaper examined press conditions in France, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, industrial countries with high literacy rates. It omitted—presumably as useless—analysis of newspapers in lands where censorship prevails.

While its scope did not include the Soviet Hemisphere, a similar malaise clearly exists in the United States. One has only to compare the number of American dailies prior to World War II maintaining staffs of overseas reporters with the number today; and one sees the point.

### Seriously Ill

Le Monde's study indicates the daily press is seriously ill for differing reasons. The leakage of advertising to television in the United States has no effect in France. Likewise, competition by massively imported foreign journals in tiny Switzerland is a phenomenon of little importance elsewhere.

Apart from detecting economic sickness the survey concludes there is a notable tendency toward concentration, depolitization and an intrusion of big capital into the control of the information business. Everywhere, Le

Monde finds, cost of production has hit.

The price of papers has zoomed, rising 40 per cent in France within one year. Although television's rivalry has varying effects on this side of the ocean (but always less than in the United States) advertising receipts have diminished everywhere.

Le Monde claims the French press, as compared with others, is weakly organized as far as its personnel is concerned and little capable of defending its economic interests. Moreover, it tends to be on the outside with governments of every variety.

In Switzerland, despite the fact that newspaper prices have not risen because the country is virtually self-supporting in news, 74 dailies have vanished in five years. Most of these were small. Belgian papers are likewise continually folding.

The West German press is feeling the effects of inflation and economic crisis. Die Welt, part of the Axel Springer empire and a highly esteemed organ, may have a deficit of 24 million marks this year. Newspaper costs in West Germany rose 65 per cent during 1974; salaries and social security rose 18 per cent; circulation 18 per cent.

One major problem of the press is featherbedding—old-fashioned methods of production and employment of too many people to accomplish the required job. This is stressed in the study of British papers which are otherwise anemic because the cost of newspaper has doubled within two years.

Many London dailies have disappeared in recent years and Fleet Street has three million fewer readers than before World War II. But the technical revolution required to make surviving publications self-supporting is bitterly opposed by key labor unions—a situation that finds its transatlantic echo.

In this respect, Le Monde finds only one truly efficient paper in Europe, the relatively small Il Messaggero Veneto published in Udine, north Italy. It says Messaggero uses modern printing and composing techniques with a small, skilled staff working in exceptionally comfortable circumstances.

This pays. Nevertheless, Italy has suffered from galloping inflation and its papers are expected to suffer a collective deficit of more than 120 billion lire (\$179.5 million) this year. The country's journalists are Europe's best paid, thanks to a law passed by Mussolini in 1926 to keep the press amiable, a law carefully left on the books when Fascism was replaced.

### Lossing Circulation

But dailies are losing circulation (from 15 to 23 per cent) as their price rises. This, combined with increased newspaper and labor costs, squeezes their numbers steadily. Il Corriere della Sera of Milan, perhaps Italy's most famous journal, is expected to lose nine billion lire (\$12.5 million) in 1974.

What conclusions can be drawn? First, daily papers have not met the test of efficiency in a time of economic trouble. Second, they generally adhere to antiquated methods of production and don't hold their own against other media in attracting public interest. Third, as they discover to their own discontent, there are probably still too many of them in a world now accustomed to television, radio and widely circulated news magazines.

On the whole, one sadly suspects, many dailies in the free world are becoming unwieldy outmoded dinosaurs in a jungle of carnivores from other media.

## Israel's Samson Complex

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—Israel has a country with a Mosaic complex—after the desert forges with a small knot of Jewish warriors killed each other rather than surrender to the Romans.

But a more apt—though pleasant—analogy these days is the Samson complex. For the biblical figure unable to use strength constructively, the Israelis are prepared to pull at the whole temple rather than quietly to the slow death it now sees being prepared.

The Israelis believe they now in a very strong position. The material losses in the October war have been made up.

A good relation has been established with the Penta through Defense Secretary Schlesinger. The summit in Israel of last week has adjudged nearly perfect. The coolest military heads in Israel could easily score a smashing triumph over Egypt and now.

### Restraint

The Israelis have so far refrained from striking because of Mr. Kissinger. The feeling here is that a diplomatic settlement could achieve far more enduring security than the most glitzy military success. But now Israel sees Mr. Kissinger's effort running into the ground.

The basic Kissinger plan for a step-by-step approach to settlement built around Israel's demand for the withdrawal from the Sinai Desert in exchange for actions by Egypt—such as opening the Suez Canal—gave hostages to peace. President Anwar Sadat did want to make a separate peace. It was arranged that some of Arab state would move in tandem with Egypt at every stage.

In the first stage of negotiation Syria was the Egyptian partner in exchange for disengagement of Israeli troops from the Golan Heights to Syria.

The second step was to take further progress with Syria and the opening of a pipeline from the Jordan River. The prospect has been destroyed by the recognition of Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the spokesmen of all Palestinian Arabs.

King Hussein can no longer negotiate for the Palestinians the "West Bank of the East" and for the time being he is not negotiating with Arafat because his basic demand for a secular democratic state in what used to be Palestine would mean the end of the Jewish state. Egypt has been left alone as the willing Arab participant in step-by-step process.

The Israelis believe the negotiation the deliberate work of Kissinger, Arafat and the PLO wanted a piece of the action. Syrians who want to get more territory quickly, and Russians who want to prevent settlement in the Near East.

The next Russian step, the Israelis believe, is a major campaign to force them to negotiate with Arafat. They expect military pressure from Syria and the PLO by the Palestinian command. The threat of an oil embargo—maybe even some American officials will press for a deal between Israel and Arafat.

### Reluctance

Cairo, in these conditions, is extremely reluctant to negotiate independently with Israel. The more so as coming visit of the Soviet Leontid Brezhnev, in January holds out the promise of the thing the Egyptians cannot from the United States—the modern offensive weapons.

The Israelis see an out chance that the United States regard the initiative by pressing Russia to apply détente to the Near East. If Moscow is induced to rein in the Syrians, the Syrians, then negotiations with Egypt could forward.

But hopes are not high. The guess is that the press is going to build relations particularly on the Syrian front. If so, the prospect for a breakthrough of war is far more than suggested by the pronouncement put out in Washington before Mr. Ford and Kissinger flew off to the East.



# Pressure on Turkey Seen

## Caramanlis Is Said to Expect 'Positive' U.S. Cyprus Steps

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—President Constantine Caramanlis was expected by close associates to be reacting "positive" U.S. steps to solve the Cyprus problem. The president suggested that the U.S. initiative would improve the course of Greek-Turkish relations, including the status of U.S. air and naval bases here.

Caramanlis, who won a re-election mandate in Sunday's general elections, expects Washington to pressure Turkey for "positive" concessions that would lead to a Cyprus settlement acceptable to the Greek community on the island.

Meanwhile, the Greek government is conducting a study of all Greek and NATO facilities in the island in an effort to reassess, as sources put it, whether their continued operation serves Greek interests.

We have demonstrated that the U.S. is firmly in the Western camp," an official said yesterday, referring to Sunday's election, in which Mr. Caramanlis's conservative New Democracy party won an overwhelming 54 percent of the vote. He added: "It is up to the alliance to do what they can do for us."

**Pulled Out of NATO**  
Mr. Caramanlis ordered Greece's Navy withdrawal from NATO months ago but the decision had little practical impact on American military facilities here. Sources said that Greece did not make any decisions on NATO and the U.S. bases before the question of Cyprus is resolved.

Such remarks indicate that Mr. Caramanlis hopes that, to win a favorable decision about the bases, the U.S. will pressure Turkey.

**Makarios Lists Peace Terms in London Talks**  
LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Archbishop Makarios, preparing to return in the first week in December to his presidential role in Cyprus, today set forth 10 conditions for peace on the island.

Emerging from a 90-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, he said: "Greek Cypriots will not accept any solution which will prevent the return of the refugees to their homes in Turkish-held territory or which would involve a compulsory redistribution of population."

Archbishop Makarios's demands appeared certain to complicate slow-moving negotiations between leaders of the island's Greek and Turkish communities to solve some of the humanitarian consequences of the Turkish invasion last summer. Some Turkish authorities have urged partition of Cyprus to separate the communities.

**British MP Vanishes, Believed Drowned**  
MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 22 (AP).—A member of the British parliament vanished after telling friends he was going swimming and is feared drowned, police said yesterday.

John Thomson Stonehouse, 49, a labor member of Parliament since 1957, was wearing trunks when he disappeared from the beach in front of a local hotel. Wednesday, officers said. Mr. Stonehouse is a member of the Privy Council, which meets to sign proclamations at the accession of a new sovereign or when a reigning sovereign announces an intention to marry.

**Urged by U.S. Envoy in Athens**

## Kissinger Said to Have Barred Use of Fleet to Stop Turks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was asked to consider using the U.S. Navy to forcibly prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last summer, U.S. officials said.

According to their account, Henry Kissinger, the U.S. Ambassador to Greece at the time, made the suggestion when it was suggested the Turkish fleet would be sent to Cyprus.

"It would be too strong to say that Kissinger recommended use of the Sixth Fleet to intercept the Turkish fleet, an American source said. "He put it up as an option and Kissinger turned it down," the source said. Mr. Kissinger's intervention on the grounds that it was unwarranted and because of the U.S. military action would be unacceptable domestically.

Washington and other Western capitals will exert pressure on Ankara.

It is thought that a successful resolution of the problem would enable Athens to reintegrate its military forces into NATO.

However, Mr. Caramanlis has repeatedly said that the Cyprus problem should be resolved by Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. There is a clear impression here that he would like to disassociate himself from what has to be an unpopular final solution.

Western diplomats point out that among the Greeks there is no unified view about how to approach the issue. Acting Cyprus President Glafos Clerides's statements differ substantially from those of the ousted President, Archbishop Makarios. The position of Athens is not clear.

Although well-informed diplomatic sources say that the Greeks would agree to a formula that would divide Cyprus into separate areas, some administered by Greek Cypriots and others by Turkish Cypriots.

**Return of Refugees**  
But the Greeks are said to be insisting on the return of refugees to their homes and the establishment of a central government with clearly defined authority.

If Washington takes a diplomatic initiative and secures some tangible concessions from Ankara, it is thought that Athens would have to pressure Archbishop Makarios—who is expected in Athens next month—telling him to modify his intransigent position.

U.S. diplomats here, who until recently argued vigorously that U.S. bases in Greece were essential to Western security in the eastern Mediterranean, are now telling American journalists that these facilities are not important. This argument is viewed as a bargaining position in advance of the expected negotiations about U.S. bases.

## Cambodian Premier, General Voice Hope, Not Confidence

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The Cambodian government, weary from its nearly five-year-old war with Communist-led insurgents, yesterday expressed hope—but not confidence—in its ability to survive in the coming months.

At a news conference, Premier Long Boret and the armed forces commander, Lt. Gen. Soethano

**Europe Is Asked To Accept Freed Chile Prisoners**

SANTIAGO, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Britain, France, West Germany and the Scandinavian countries have been asked to accept a quota of political prisoners who are expected to be freed from Chilean jails soon, refugee organization sources said here yesterday.

The sources said Belgium and the Netherlands agreed to take 150 between them following an announcement by the military junta on Nov. 19 that the first of a group of prisoners, which could eventually total 1,000, was about to be released.

Most of the prisoners have been detained since the military overthrew the leftist government of the late president Salvador Allende on Sept. 11 last year.

Similar denials were made by U.S. officials, who also reacted strongly against reports that Mr. Kissinger had approved the coup that overthrew Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus. "That is just flat-out wrong," an official said.



Anatoly Karpov

## Karpov Wins Chess Series

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Soviet chess prodigy Anatoly Karpov defeated veteran Viktor Korchnoi in a marathon elimination match tonight, becoming American Bobby Fischer's official challenger for the world chess crown.

Mr. Karpov won by drawing the 24th game of the series, leaving a final score of 2-2 in Mr. Karpov's favor.

Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi agreed to a draw on the 25th move after four hours of play.

In Rio de Janeiro, meanwhile, 22-year-old Brazilian grand master Henrique Mecking said Mr. Fischer had agreed to defend his title against Mr. Mecking under Mr. Fischer's own rules.

He said the time, place and purse had not yet been decided.

**John Gambling, New York Radio Personality, Dies**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—John B. Gambling, 77, a pioneer of early-morning chatter-type radio, died yesterday at his home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Gambling was widely known as the "human alarm clock," a play on words based on his program, "Gambling's Musical Clock," a mixture of banter, news and other announcements on a local New York station. He played light and cheerful music, which he once described as "middle-brow music, no boogie-woogie and no opera, either."

Another program, "Rambling With Gambling," was begun in an afternoon time slot on the station in 1942 and was moved in 1948 to the 9 a.m. to 7 a.m. period. In 1958, when Mr. Gambling marked his 50th year on the job with a party in Madison Square Garden, no fewer than 27,000 followers of his five-day, 45-minute program showed up to wish him well.

**S. Everett Gleason**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—S. Everett Gleason, 69, a former State Department official who shared the Bancroft Prize for History in 1954, died of lung cancer at his Washington home on Wednesday.

Mr. Gleason shared the prize with William Langer for the book, "The Underside of 'The World Crisis and American Foreign Policy.'"

Mr. Gleason served as deputy executive secretary of the National Security Council under Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. He also had been cultural attaché at the American Embassy in London in 1959-61.

**Frank Martin**  
NAARDEN, the Netherlands, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Swiss composer Frank Martin, 84, died here yesterday.

Mr. Martin, who was born in Geneva in 1890, settled in the Netherlands in 1948. His best-known compositions include the Petite Symphonie Concertante for harpsichord, harp, piano and strings and the Passion oratorio "Golgotha."

## Italy, Ireland Pressured on Paris Parley

French Say Two Will Attend, Both Deny It

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—France applied diplomatic pressure on Italy and Ireland today to force them to attend a European summit meeting in Paris next month.

The pressure took the form of an announcement by the French government spokesman that all nine European Common Market nations—including Italy and Ireland—had agreed to attend the French-sponsored meeting of prime ministers Dec. 9-10. Italian and Irish officials denied they would attend, unless the seven others agree in advance to a detailed plan to aid their poorest regions.

France's announcement put Rome and Dublin on the spot. But their spokesmen continued waiting at least until Monday, when foreign ministers of the Nine meet here to debate the issue, before making up their minds.

**Risks Are High**  
The diplomats said the risks are high because the French announcement might make the Irish and Italian so angry they would refuse to attend, thus torpedoing the summit meeting.

But France appeared to feel the risk was justified because the stakes also are high. These stakes, the diplomats said, are no less than the political weight which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will carry into his meeting on Wednesday with President Ford.

Mr. Giscard has sponsored the summit idea against considerable opposition from most of the other Common Market nations. If it were to fall through now, the result would be a humiliation for the French President on the eve of his meeting with Mr. Ford.

France was understood to be confident that Italy and Ireland, faced with this alternative, will give in Monday. Government officials in Paris had said that the foreign ministers will announce Monday that the Dec. 9-10 date is set.

**EDUCATION DIRECTORY**

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Argentine Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Leandro Anaya (center) holding hand of Robert Ibarzabal, 11, at funeral services in Buenos Aires on Thursday for the child's father, Lt. Col. Jorge Ibarzabal, who was killed after being held by terrorists for 10 months.

## 4 Slain, 50 Held in Argentina In Drive Against Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (AP).—Argentine police and army units yesterday killed four and captured about 50 suspected terrorists and confiscated an arsenal of stolen firearms in a series of operations, police reported.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in the industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

**Flaps Suspected as Cause Of Airliner Crash in Kenya**

COLOGNE, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Lufthansa, the West German airline, said today that the wing flaps of its Boeing 747 which crashed Wednesday near Nairobi were apparently not in proper position.

The crash of the Boeing 747 killed 59 of the 157 passengers and crew members aboard. Ninety-eight persons managed to escape before the \$25-million jet exploded. A Lufthansa spokesman said, on the basis of preliminary investigations, that the wing flaps on the leading edges were found to be completely retracted into the wings at the time of the crash.

"This would explain that the plane could lift off the ground after normal acceleration but was not completely capable of becoming airborne because of too little lift," the spokesman said. He said that he had no immediate explanation for the flaps' apparently improper positioning.

**\$2.2 Million Loot Found in Chicago**

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP).—The FBI has disclosed that about \$2.2 million of the \$4.3 million stolen Oct. 30 in the largest cash burglary in U.S. history has been found under fresh cement in a West Side basement.

Federal and local officials said last night the money was found in the basement of a bungalow buried in a seven-foot hole. The house belonged to Dorothy Marrera, the grandmother of one of the six men charged in connection with the robbery. Her grandson, Ralph Marrera, was the guard on duty at the Purulot Security, Inc., vault the night the money was taken.

Authorities believe a large part of the balance still missing may be in banks in the Bahamas, where two of those charged were arrested. The banks of the Bahamas, which operate under rules of secrecy, have refused to divulge how much was deposited by the men arrested.

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## Flaps Suspected as Cause Of Airliner Crash in Kenya

COLOGNE, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Lufthansa, the West German airline, said today that the wing flaps of its Boeing 747 which crashed Wednesday near Nairobi were apparently not in proper position.

The crash of the Boeing 747 killed 59 of the 157 passengers and crew members aboard. Ninety-eight persons managed to escape before the \$25-million jet exploded. A Lufthansa spokesman said, on the basis of preliminary investigations, that the wing flaps on the leading edges were found to be completely retracted into the wings at the time of the crash.

"This would explain that the plane could lift off the ground after normal acceleration but was not completely capable of becoming airborne because of too little lift," the spokesman said. He said that he had no immediate explanation for the flaps' apparently improper positioning.

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## Around the European Galleries

### Rome

Giulio Turcato, Retrospective, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Nazionale, to Dec. 31.

Turcato is a poetic wanderer in strange countries, penetrating new continents of paint, texture or shape, overturning old values. For him there are no blind alleys, no ugliness, no painterly means or pigment without merit. Through all the transfigurations, the painter remains himself, imperishable, carefree and always curious.

His ease and mastery did not come about without a struggle: This is evident in this retrospective of more than 300 works, sponsored by the Municipal Council of Antiquity, Fine Arts and Culture of Rome. The works span the period from 1940 to the present.

Originally from Venice, Turcato matured in Rome during the war years. His early abstractions of coal mines, of the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto and on other social issues, in contrasts

of light and dark, are relatively impersonal and have much in common with the work of other artists of the period.

Then in the late 1940s, a search evolves: a whole group of canvases patterned with red triangles, dashes and stars are affluted with movement, with dynamics quite close to recent futurism.

The paintings become ever more serious, as well as fanciful. From then on they are grouped around a particular enquiry. While becoming progressively richer in content and deeper in color, the paintings consist of fewer and simpler elements.

Finally the shapes and symbols leave the canvas. In the "Chained Liberty" group and the "Oceanic" series of 1973 and 1974, flat forms—perforated, swallooned, sinuously curved, painted in prism colors—are sculpture which is outrageously unsculptural. The slender cutout silvers and boards lean, tilt, swarm around the viewer as if they were parts of an underwater palace or forest.

Turcato's work is purposely free of the School-of-Paris niceties. His iconoclasm and stance, if it is like anything, resembles that of the New York action painters who, though belonging to a slightly older generation, also shook free of the same constricting traditions, to use humor, gaucheness and unattractive colors for the sake of truth. Like them, Turcato is a master precisely because he stopped following the masters.

This neither denies that there is a deep current of wisdom, of civilized understanding of reality behind his painting, nor does it

mean that he betrays his Venetian background, apparent in his use of color.

At the height of his career, Turcato is neither dry nor repetitive. His ease grows ever more seductive. Wicked at times, humorous or devil-may-care, he is never cerebral but intuitive, moving from invention to invention.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

### Paris

Kalinowski, Galerie B, 20 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.

The expressive quality of a material may escape one until one sees it in a specific context. Thus leather remains very much a piece of skin, a fact one may not perceive when it is merely a suitcase, but which becomes apparent in Kalinowski's beautiful and curiously totemic objects made from scuffed and polished bits of leather which, in an earlier life, had been a saddle or a halberd. The forms themselves suggest that something is concealed behind the leather—something alive or with a magical function. His works are very refined, but they deal with an area of sensibility which, happily, has not yet been totally invaded by the "imperialist discourse of the intellect."

L'Estampe Impressionniste, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris-2, to January, 1975.

The prints of the impressionist painters were not too well

known until recently and many pieces were discovered only when sales were held in some of the artists' studios during the twenties. The present exhibition includes 350 items of great variety and interest, including those of the most famous impressionists and lesser artists, who were excellent technicians and whose experimental work and advice were influential. Manet, Whistler, Pissarro, Degas, Mary Cassatt, Renoir et al. and even Dr. Gachet, who worked under the pseudonym of Van Ryssel.

Fernand Léger, Galerie 23, 23 Rue Bonaparte, Paris-6, to Dec. 4.

Typical works by Léger, done between the twenties and the thirties.

James McNeill, Galerie Claude Bernard, 57 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.

This sequence of paintings by James McNeill seems to deal with memory or dreams. Each canvas contains a small central square in which a scene of everyday life is treated in warm, unreal tones and with awkward touches, suggesting the emotion of the remembered moment much more than its precise aspect as seen by the artist. A couple hastily undressing, a youth showing his drawings to an older man. This scene is to all practical purposes put in quotes by being set in a larger square of subdued tones within a closely restricted scale. The highlights at the edge of the



Part of a Turcato exhibit from the Rome retrospective.

central picture are prolonged in lighter vertical or horizontal stripes that bar their seeing. The outer edge is a narrow painted stripe that serves as a frame. In a couple of paintings the central square is larger and some object within it will intrude upon the darker, outer square. This presentation allows a curious distanciation from the subject, and at the same time a more intimate perception of its content.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## LONDON THEATER

### A Muddled, Pretentious 'Beast'

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 22 (IHT).—Alas, another young British playwright bites the dust this week. One by one the young braves of fringe theater are trying to write ambitious full-length works and botching the attempt. More and more, the talents thrown up by the new and restless theater groups are proving inadequate to the tasks they set themselves. The latest disappointment is Snoo Wilson's muddled and pretentious "The Beast," being presented by the Royal Shakespeare Company at The Place.

The play is loosely based on the life of Aleister Crowley, the magician and minor poet who revealed in the title of "the wickedest man in the world," although he did little to justify such a claim. Crowley outlived his reputation, dying at the age of 72 in 1947. His fame has revived in the last 10 years along with the growing interest in the occult and various forms of debased mysticism. Seven years ago, for instance, the Beatles put him next to Mae West in the group portrait that decorated the LP "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band."

Mr. Wilson has chosen to present Crowley's life and obsessions, particularly with what he called "sex magic," in the vaudeville style so favored by so many young writers. The opening, indeed, recalled nothing so much as Low Moan Spectacular's recent burlesque of Bulldog Drummond, with Richard Pasco, bounding on in a bald wig and kill as Crowley,

resembling Ron House's send-up of a Germanic villain who was "the second most dangerous man in Europe." The production relies upon a sniggering humor to make its points, treating Crowley's wretched childhood as a joke and extracting as much fun as possible from such true events as the young Crowley testing the truth of the saying that a cat has nine lives by killing a cat in nine ways.

Mr. Pasco, although looking

rather too clean-cut, gives an impressive performance after this shaky start, as does Rosemary McFale as his smug, scarier woman, companion of his sexual rituals. Both are seen by the author as pathetic figures, playing with things they barely understand. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wilson wants to write his play. At times it seems as if Crowley is being used as a representative of certain contemporary trends, a sort of symbolic junk-filled hippie. Mr. Wilson's dictum "Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the law." His fascination with exploring experiences through the use of sex and drugs and even death has recognizable links with some of today's feverish happenings.

By deflating Crowley, showing him as a pathetic and feeble figure, turning him into a farce, Mr. Wilson seems to be making some comment on it today. But for all his liking of erotica, his use of the "T. Ching" Crowley remains essentially Victorian figure, the over-the-top that era's apparent respectability but given to the same imperious drives and a burning desire for action and power.

The play's construction, too, in flashback with a succession of short scenes, is shapeless and adds to the central confusion. It is sad to see such a good actor as Tony Church dressed up as a transvestite policeman for a particular dramatic purpose, as indeed, so many talents used such little effect.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (IHT).—

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "Lucky Luciano," directed by Francesco Rosi, focuses on the gangster Luciano after his deportation from the United States to his native Italy in 1946 through his death in 1962, but there are numerous flashbacks which A. H. Weller finds confusing. "Most of the cast contributes surface glitz that fades quickly. Despite the straining of all concerned for unvarnished realism, the bad and good guys in 'Lucky Luciano' are rarely better than commonplace figures in a commonplace gangster melodrama." Gian-Maria Volonte plays Luciano in a "properly taut, controlled style." Red Steiger, however, is disappointing as a hoodlum stool pigeon, as is Edmund O'Brien as a narcotics dealer.

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## To Avert World Economic Crisis

### Germans Call for Urgent Action

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Nov. 22.—Five senior German economic experts today called for a "worldwide economic crisis" but that urgent measures be taken to avert a world economic crisis.

### K. Budget Action Expected to Worsen Ailing Economy

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—In a speech to Parliament on Nov. 22, the government has announced a series of economic measures which strongly indicate the situation will deteriorate further.

### Dollar Falls in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—The dollar ended a turbulent day on European currency markets by dropping today.

he dollar closed at 243 marks Frankfurt, down from 250 marks yesterday and a little below its level of 249.80 a week earlier.

### Synthetic Paper Pulp Made by Montedison

MILAN, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—Montedison announced today that it has developed a synthetic additive to wood pulp that can be used to make paper.

## Western Businessmen Rush to Cash In on Saudi Wealth

By Nick Ludington

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 22 (AP)—Western businessmen, falling over themselves in a bid to mine the rich vein of oil Arabian oil billions.

The kingdom will have some \$80 billion in reserves at year end.

in a shopping spree to build up services, agriculture and industry, Saudis are importing huge quantities of goods.

Intense Architects European and American architects are bidding intensely with their portfolios in hand.

The Saudi planning organization has announced a program to spend at least \$6 billion a year for five years on development projects.

A \$1-billion steel plant is planned, perhaps using iron ore deposits from the northwest mountains of the Arabian Peninsula.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of dollars to gather the oil and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

case unemployment in the industrialized world. The five experts, headed by Prof. Norbert Klotz of Tübingen University, presented their analysis of economic trends and developments in a detailed brief.

Basically intended as a guide for West-German economic policy, it recommended the government continue its stability program and did not rule out a further revaluation of the mark, despite growing concern over unemployment and recessionary trends.

They accused the oil-producing nations of breaking the rules of the world economy and bringing the weaker industrial nations to the brink of insolvency.

"Hardly anyone considers the present financial system of the industrial nations is capable of mastering the problem of debts running possibly to hundreds of billions of dollars within a few years," they said.

The present crisis is not like the Great Depression 40 years ago, the experts added. But the quadrupling of oil prices within a year has created problems which must not be underestimated.

Recycling of oil money back to debtor nations will not solve the problem, and the international banking system and the Euro-dollar market are "operating under great strains."

They stressed the urgency of the balance-of-payments problem, and the need for urgent measures if the danger of a worldwide economic crisis is to be forestalled.

In the present circumstances, classic methods such as deflation, devaluation of currencies, and loan and price controls hold out little hope for improving the situation, they said.

The rise in unemployment was unavoidable, and the political pressures resulting from it have reduced the will to carry through restrictive programs which in the long run are the only hope of surmounting the crisis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Business loans to New York City banks rose this week for the seventh time in the last eight but only slightly, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The expansion in loans brought the net increase in such borrowing from New York City banks for the eight weeks to \$97 million.

The Federal Reserve yesterday also reported that the money supply of the country for the week ended Nov. 13 averaged \$283.3 billion, up \$300 million from the preceding week.

Even with the latest week's increase, however, the annual growth rate for the money supply was the lowest, since mid-August.

For the four weeks ended Nov. 13, the total volume of most checking account balances plus currency in the hands of the public averaged \$281.9 billion, a figure that reflected a 5.2-percent increase from a year earlier.

A month ago, the money supply showed a 5.9-percent yearly growth rate.

Among key interest rates, federal funds averaged 9.34 per cent during the week, down 3 basis points from the previous week.

cashiers and messengers prostrate themselves together on the marble lobby floor during the noon prayer time. The vaults are filled with more deposits than the bank can lend out, a bank employee said.

And the local prime lending rate is at a level of 17 per cent, which would make borrowers in the United States salivate.

The rush has brought new wealth to many Saudis, particularly the princes of the royal family.

When U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stayed in the palace of a minor prince on a recent visit he found a pool-side bathtub sunk in a marble platform like an ancient Greek altar, and a velvet painting on his wall which showed a floral design when viewed from one angle, a luscious nude from another.

Land speculation skyrocketed prices. The value of one acre of land in Jiddah is about the same as an acre in downtown Manhattan, \$25 million, and there's a real estate millionaire on every block.

Import franchises are licenses to print money, since the Saudis import nearly everything, even spring water. The only locally-made items seen in stores are bread, glass, cement, jewelry and some simple tools, tomato paste, sandals and humble bubble pipes.

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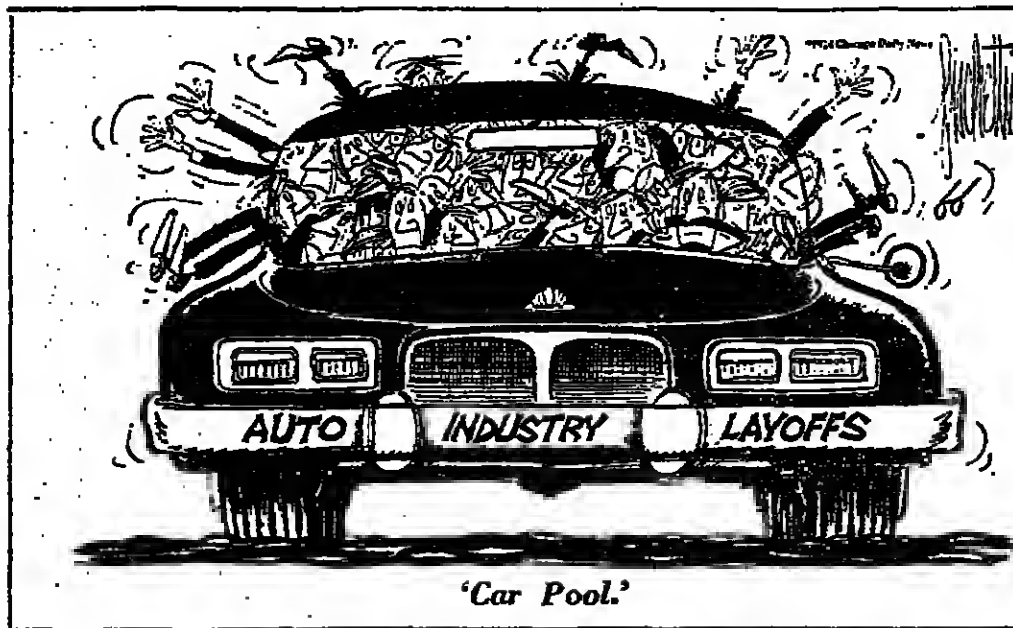
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'Car Pool.' Charge Action Is Return to 'Economic Nationalism'

### Dutch Protest U.S. Effort to Cut Flights

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT).

The Netherlands government has strongly expressed its concern to the United States that an American effort to reduce the number of flights by KLM aircraft to this country marks a return to "economic nationalism."

Laurens Brinkhorst, the number-two foreign-affairs official of the Netherlands, said today there should be "equal and fair opportunity for all airlines in competing" on the transatlantic run.

Mr. Brinkhorst told State Department officials yesterday his government's position was "in agreement" with the U.S. move, which is partly an administrative effort

to aid financially ailing Pan American World Airways short of a direct government subsidy.

On Wednesday the Civil Aeronautics Board asked KLM to file its transatlantic schedules with the board to see if the Royal Dutch Airlines is operating what the CAB considers to be too many flights between the Netherlands and the United States according to provisions of bilateral agreements.

A KLM agent said the line operates 26 flights a week to the United States. Pan Am, the U.S. carrier authorized to provide passenger service to the Netherlands, has seven flights a week.

The United States wanted KLM to cut its flights to this country by more than 50 per cent. Talks between the State Department and the Dutch government broke down in disagreement last week.

Hard to Concur Mr. Brinkhorst told reporters today the Dutch found it hard to concur with the U.S. move, he said.

He said the U.S.-Dutch bilateral agreement provides for arbitration of such disputes and his government has offered to the United States to put the issue to arbitration.

"We are awaiting the American response," he said.

Referring to the U.S. government effort to get American traffic and freight agents to steer traffic to the U.S. airlines, Mr. Brinkhorst said: "It is like saying Italians should drink only Italian wines and the Dutch should eat only Dutch cheese."

He said that he had "impressed on the American government" that such "unilateral action" by the United States, such as forcing KLM to curtail flights to America, "can only escalate and finally will not be conducive to a good result satisfactory to both governments."

Mr. Brinkhorst said he hoped the United States government realized that the "Netherlands people would not understand this return to economic nationalism."

In a period of interdependence among nations, any return to economic protectionism would not be conducive to a satisfactory outcome for both sides, he said.

## Ford Also Takes Action 30,000 to Be Laid Off At General Motors

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP).

Economic recession tightened its grip on the American automotive industry yesterday as General Motors announced it would lay off another 30,000 assembly workers next month and Ford said it would lay off about 3,000 white collar workers beginning Dec. 1.

Chrysler, which has virtually ended all automobile output for the month of December, would neither confirm nor deny a report that it would lay off 15,000 white collar workers for six weeks starting next Wednesday, but a Chrysler spokesman confirmed that there would be substantial layoffs.

(American Motors said today it is suspending production for five days beginning Dec. 9 at its Kenosha, Wis., and Brampton, Ont., plants building Grenlin and Hornet cars, Reuters reported. About 8,000 workers are affected by the move.)

Sagging orders for durable goods, which are down 7.5 per cent over the past two months, indicate the general weakness in the economy and would pressure further layoffs if the decline in orders continues.

So far most of the layoffs have been confined to the two industries hardest hit by the recession: automobiles and building. But because of the coal strike, industries directly dependant on coal—such as the railroads that haul it and the steel companies that use it in the manufacturing process—have been laying off workers.

When General Motors idles 30,000 workers next month, by one and two-week closings of nine of its 22 plants, more than 25 per cent of the auto industry's 700,000 workers will be on long-term or temporary layoff.

New-car sales have plummeted, both because of much higher prices and general consumer fears about the health of the economy. New-car sales were down 27 per cent in October and 38 per cent for the first 10 days of November.

In an attempt to stimulate sales, Ford announced yesterday that it would lower the base price of its 1975 two-door subcompact Pinto by \$66 and knock another \$84 off the retail price by making cheaper, bias-ply tires standard equipment rather than steel-belted radials.

Market Stimulant John Naughton, Ford's vice-president for sales, said Ford took the action "because the American automobile market obviously needs a stimulant and we want to bring the price of new cars within the reach of more buyers."

The \$150 trim in the base price of the Pinto means the car will cost \$2,769 to become the lowest-priced U.S.-built car.

GM's 30,000 layoffs come on top of the 53,200 workers the company already has on indefinite and temporary layoff. Ford has 10,450 hourly workers on indefinite layoff and 8,250 temporarily idle. Chrysler has 30,400 indefinitely furloughed, and 35,000 will be off during December.

American Motors, the smallest U.S. automaker, will lay off about 10,000 workers temporarily when it shuts down its only assembly plant during the Thanksgiving week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Stocks rebounded partly today from severe recent losses, mostly ignoring a persistent flow of unfavorable economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 6.35 points to 615.90. However, it was ahead nearly 10 points at its high for the session, and was up 9.23 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining issues outran decliners about 910 to 465. Trading was moderate with volume totaling 13.02 million shares compared with 13.83 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the rebound partly to market resistance yesterday to early selling on news of the government anti-trust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph. They said limited buying was also encouraged in some issues by severe recent losses.

Other market assistance came from First National City Bank, which for the eighth straight week lowered its prime lending fee one-quarter point to 10 per cent.

G. D. Scarle was one of the most active Big Board issues, slipping 1/2 to 15 1/2.

American Telephone & Tele-

graph was also active, climbing 1 to 43 5/8 after a slide of 3 points yesterday.

In computer stocks, IBM fell 1 to 170 1/2. Burroughs was 78, unchanged. Control Data 13 1/8, ahead 1/2, and Honeywell 21 1/4, ahead 5/8.

In paper company issues, International Paper closed at 37 1/4, up 1/2. St. Regis Paper 20 3/8, off 1/8, and Crown Zellerbach 24, up 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.26 to 63.83. Most active issue was Houston Oil & Minerals, which closed down 1/4 to 5 5/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1 1/4 to 58.85.

In Chicago wheat futures gained 11 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but other farm commodities closed on an irregular tone after trading in a deficit area through most of the session.

All the major pits had opened on a weak tone, largely on selling that had been carried over from the previous session.

At the close, soybeans were 4 1/2 cents a bushel lower to 7 higher, wheat was 4 1/3 to 11 higher, and corn was unchanged to 4 1/2 higher.

AT&T Bond Is Withdrawn

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP).—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said today it is withdrawing the \$600-million bond issue offered to investors last week due to unsettled conditions in the bond market since the anti-trust action brought by the Justice Department against the giant utility.

The issue, put on the market on Nov. 13, was the largest utility bond issue on record, brokers said.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

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Healey & Baker s.a.







هكذا من الأهل

**Audien**



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

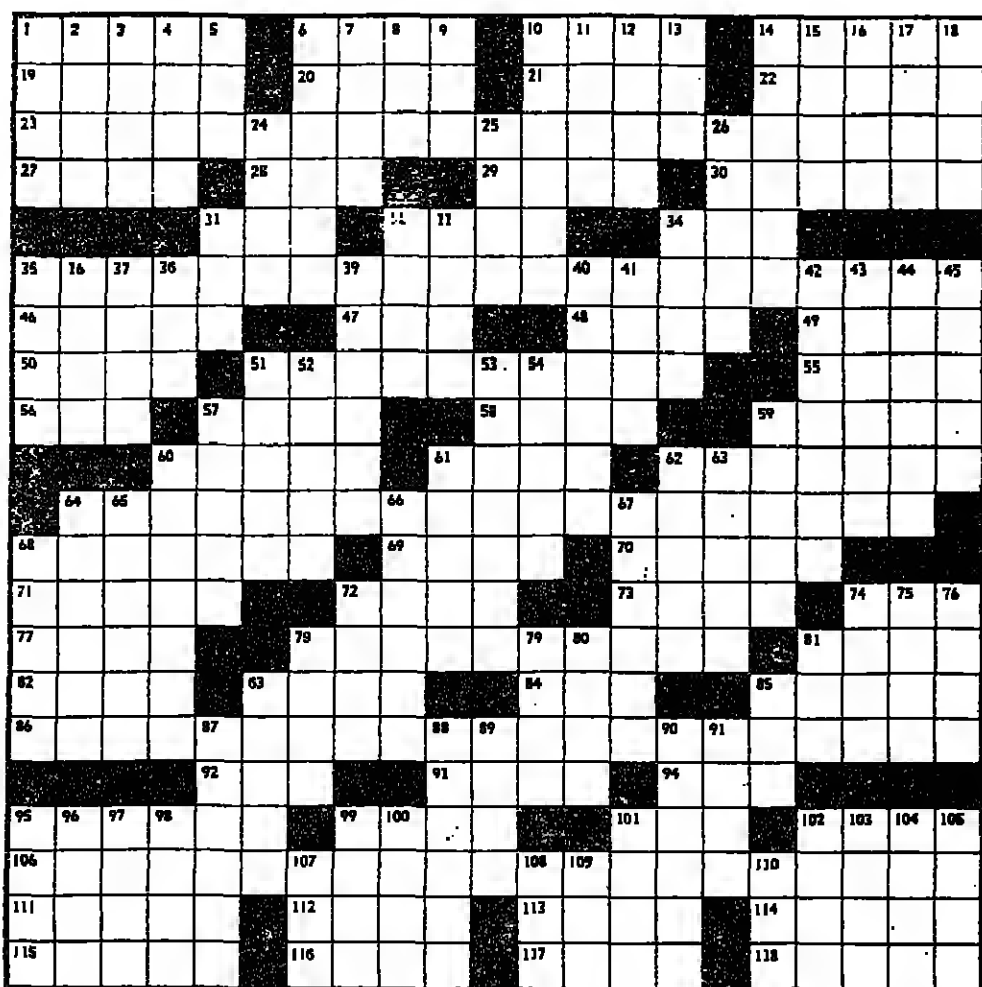
TALL TIMBER—By Herb Risteen

- ACROSS
- Hardwood
  - Structure
  - P. L. trope
  - Part of T. L.
  - Traditional order
  - Texture
  - Nail of silents
  - Intimate
  - Predecessor of a pine
  - Kind of throat or loar
  - U. S. Indian
  - Word with today
  - Obiterated
  - Business abbr.
  - Maple genus
  - Zoo hotel
  - Dandy novel
  - Trip of '76
  - Orn: Fr.
  - Water birds
  - Spill
  - Ed or Nancy
  - Berlin street
  - Light
  - Islandic opus
  - Friend's friend
  - Talking
  - Where Sigs is
  - Sultan's concern
  - Down hue
  - Lower

- DOWN
- Quantity: Abbr.
  - London locale
  - Farm worker
  - Italian family
  - Indian word
  - Rail-and-ado
  - Berkeley
  - Card game
  - Kind of white or heat
  - Belong
  - Brachium
  - Offering
  - Salt tree

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1. Hardwood  
2. Structure  
3. P. L. trope  
4. Part of T. L.  
5. Traditional order  
6. Texture  
7. Nail of silents  
8. Intimate  
9. Predecessor of a pine  
10. Kind of throat or loar  
11. U. S. Indian  
12. Word with today  
13. Obiterated  
14. Business abbr.  
15. Maple genus  
16. Zoo hotel  
17. Dandy novel  
18. Trip of '76  
19. Orn: Fr.  
20. Water birds  
21. Spill  
22. Ed or Nancy  
23. Berlin street  
24. Light  
25. Islandic opus  
26. Friend's friend  
27. Talking  
28. Where Sigs is  
29. Sultan's concern  
30. Down hue  
31. Lower



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  - Card game
  - Kind of white or heat
  - Belong
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  - Offering
  - Salt tree

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	15	59	Cloudy	MARYLAND	36	61	Cloudy
ALASKA	15	59	Cloudy	MICHIGAN	36	61	Cloudy
ARIZONA	15	59	Cloudy	MINNESOTA	36	61	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	15	59	Cloudy	MISSISSIPPI	36	61	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	15	59	Cloudy	MISSOURI	36	61	Cloudy
COLORADO	15	59	Cloudy	MONTANA	36	61	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	15	59	Cloudy	NEBRASKA	36	61	Cloudy
DELAWARE	15	59	Cloudy	NEVADA	36	61	Cloudy
FLORIDA	15	59	Cloudy	NEW HAMPSHIRE	36	61	Cloudy
GEORGIA	15	59	Cloudy	NEW JERSEY	36	61	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	15	59	Cloudy	NEW MEXICO	36	61	Cloudy
INDIANA	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	36	61	Cloudy
IOWA	15	59	Cloudy	NORTH CAROLINA	36	61	Cloudy
KANSAS	15	59	Cloudy	NORTH DAKOTA	36	61	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	15	59	Cloudy	OHIO	36	61	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	15	59	Cloudy	OKLAHOMA	36	61	Cloudy
MAINE	15	59	Cloudy	OREGON	36	61	Cloudy
MARYLAND	15	59	Cloudy	PENNSYLVANIA	36	61	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	15	59	Cloudy	RHODE ISLAND	36	61	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	15	59	Cloudy	SOUTH CAROLINA	36	61	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	15	59	Cloudy	SOUTH DAKOTA	36	61	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	15	59	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	36	61	Cloudy
MISSOURI	15	59	Cloudy	TEXAS	36	61	Cloudy
MONTANA	15	59	Cloudy	UTAH	36	61	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	15	59	Cloudy	VERMONT	36	61	Cloudy
NEVADA	15	59	Cloudy	VIRGINIA	36	61	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	36	61	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	15	59	Cloudy	WEST VIRGINIA	36	61	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	15	59	Cloudy	WISCONSIN	36	61	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy	WYOMING	36	61	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	15	59	Cloudy				
NORTH DAKOTA	15	59	Cloudy				
OHIO	15	59	Cloudy				
OKLAHOMA	15	59	Cloudy				
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UTAH	15	59	Cloudy				
VERMONT	15	59	Cloudy				
VIRGINIA	15	59	Cloudy				
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy				
WEST VIRGINIA	15	59	Cloudy				
WISCONSIN	15	59	Cloudy				
WYOMING	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

## WINTER IN THE BLOOD

By James Welch. 176 pp. New York: Harper and Row, \$6.95.

Reviewed by Reynolds Price

JAMES WELCH is a 24-year-old American Indian (Blackfeet and Grosventre). Last year he published a collection of poems, "Riding the Earthboy 40," and now this first novel, the third volume in Harper & Row's Native American Publishing Program. Welch says, in a jacket note, "I have seen works written about Indians by whites, but only an Indian knows who he is." And three of the six jacket-illustrations insist upon the book's special value as inside news of Indian life. A small part of its value may well be that, but to stress the Indianness of Welch or his novel is to indulge in the same obfuscatory inverse snobbery with which some black writers and journalists have recently burdened their work. (The oppressed can hardly be blamed for reluctance to admit that their oppressors have indeed understood them—and continued to oppress.)

"Winter in the Blood" is by no means an "Indian novel." There is nothing in it—character, incident, language or emotion—which will not be familiar or quickly comprehensible to any middle- or working-class white or black Southerner, Jew, Spanish-speaking American, homosexual or other minority member, literate country-club social chairman included. What it is is a nearly flawless novel about human life. To say less is to patronize its complex knowledge, the amplitude of its means, and its clear voice.

Not that Welch doesn't draw a substantial part of his emotional power and the echoes of his story from an intensely observed past, from a meticulous particularity of human and geographic reference—reservation Montana. His book is nothing if not firmly local, rural (implicitly anti-metropolitan), in the main tradition of the European and American novel. Its locus and cast are in fact tightly constricted—an aging young man, his mother, stepfather, his dying grandmother, an important blind neighbor, the family ranch, nearby towns with bare and lonely women. But the story it tells, the knowledge it contains, has as much to say of the bone-deep disaffection and bafflement, the famous and apparently incurable psychic paralysis of several million Americans of varied origins now in their twenties, early thirties, as of any smaller group.

The components of the story are these—the narrator, a nameless 32-year-old Indian, lives on a 360-acre ranch on a reservation in north-central Montana. The spread belongs to his widowed mother; she and her ancient mother are so far as he knows his surviving family. His dreamy, cheerful father and an older brother, remembered as a paragon of competence, have died years before the father frozen down by a truck in an accident for which the narrator suffered a knee injury which was later the cause of his only extended stay off-reservation—an operation in Tacoma and the chance of a job there in rehabilitation, terminated by his revulsion from a nurse's anti-Indian remarks.

His mother remarries early in the novel; her husband proudly assumes management of the land. The narrator continues his cycle of ranch work, 50-mile trips to town for the glum sprouts of drink and women which serve as both narcotic and harsh electrolyte, returning him to the tangled and paralyzing peace of family-pride in his tough and capable mother but disdain for her cool independence from him; amused animal affection for his senile grandmother (a genuine survivor of the great Blackfoot past and not incidentally, a victim of her own tribe's internal cruelties); perhaps most damaging, an obsessive and by now sentimental regret for his father and brother.

In short, a black sack tied firmly shut. But no more firmly tied than most human sacks—as Welch and his narrator both see clearly and detail in richly humorous low-life encounters with mysteriously luckless whites—and tied shut partly by the man's past refusal to do more than double his own binding knots. Not much of a story if it ended there, surely not a fresh one.

But just as it threatens to die in its crowded sack, it opens onto light—and through natural, carefully prepared, but beautifully surprising narrative means: a recovery of the past; a venerable, maybe lovable, maybe insurable past. To describe that opening here would deprive readers of the pleasure of its sudden radiance within the whole book. Enough to say that it involves the narrator's late discovery of long-suppressed facts about his own heritage—the names and history of his grandparents—and Welch's version of the central scene in all narrative literature (the finding of lost kin) can stand proudly with its most moving predecessors in epic, drama and fiction.

The future use for the narrator of even so joyful a revelation is not pressed or prognosticated. Near the end he speaks of "planning my new life," but neither he nor Welch expands on what the practicalities of such a life might be; and, since it seems to include a renewed pursuit of his wretched Cree mistress, the omens are sad. The moment of clear knowledge may only have been that—a moment in a long night, a quick flash of heat. But even a quick light can cut a deep image; and what Welch has shown, not only for his lonely Blackfoot hero but for armies of the rapidly aging young, is a truth engraved in iron—a society which has taken on care that its children love their past (and a past which has taken no care to be lovable or venerable—a ground at least) will reap generations of frozen children, hateful and hated. Black, white, brown, yellow, red. Few books in any year speak so unanswerably make their own local terms so thoroughly ours, "Winter in the Blood"—in its young crusty dignity, its grand bare lines, its comedy and mystery, its clean pathfinding to the center of hearts—deserves more notice than good novels get. Mere true stories.

Reynolds Price is completing a long novel, his fourth.

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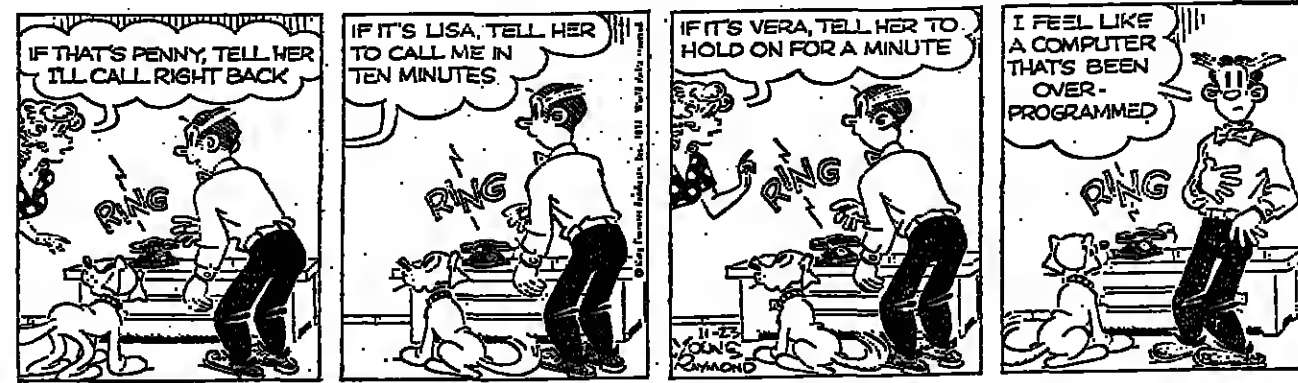
PEANUTS



B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



B.E.E.T.L.E.



W.I.Z.A.R.D.



A.N.D.Y.



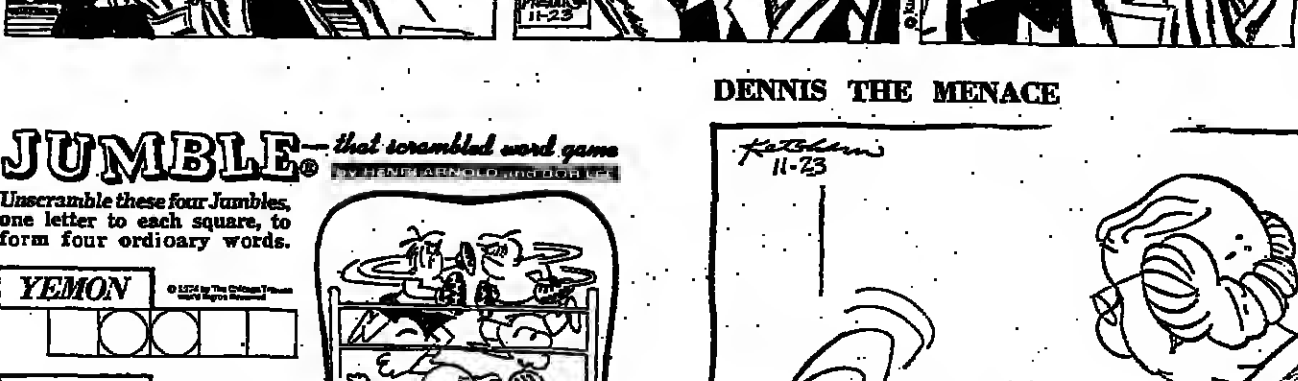
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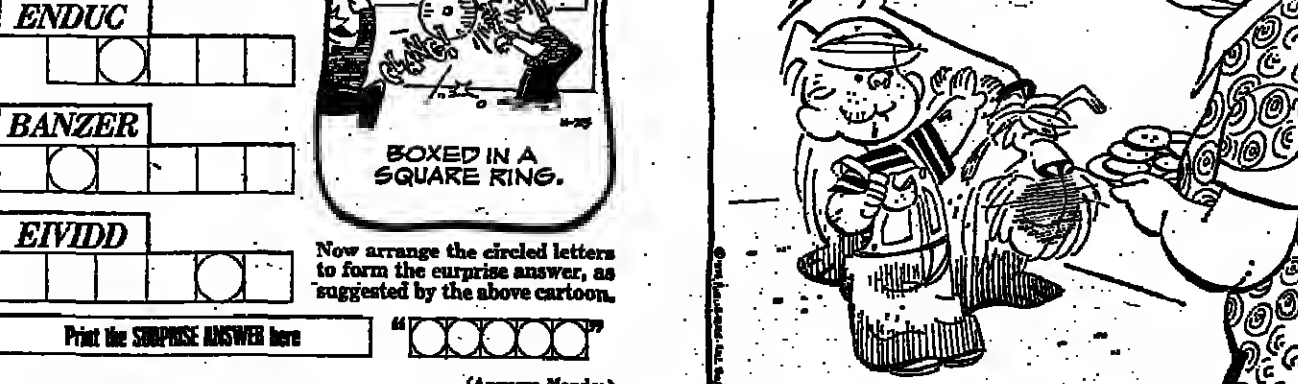
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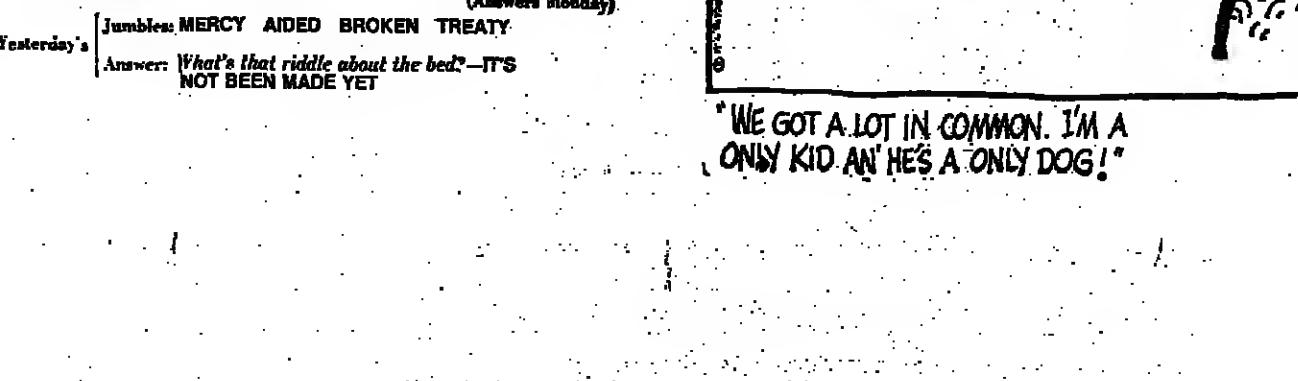
R.I.P.



K.I.R.B.Y.



D.E.N.N.I.S.



REYNOLDS PRICE is completing a long novel, his fourth.







Art Buchwald

## A Deep Dark Secret

WASHINGTON — Waldmeyer stopped by the office the other day. He seemed terribly nervous.

"Do you think because of the coal strike there's going to be an electric shortage this winter?" he asked me.

"I don't know," I said honestly. "Why do you ask?"

"If I tell you a secret, will you promise not to reveal it to anyone?"

"I promise."

Waldmeyer blushed. "I sleep with a night light."

"That's nothing to be ashamed of. There are hundreds of thousands of people right here in Washington, D.C., who sleep with them."

"But what if, as a conservation measure, they make us give up our night lights?"

"There's no Buchwald way," I assured Waldmeyer. "The night light lobby is even more powerful than the National Rifle Association. If the government tried to do away with people's night lights, there'd be a revolution."

"You really think so?" he asked pleadingly.

"I know it. People who use night lights don't talk about it, but if you take their lights away from them they become quite agitated about it."

"I wish I was as sure as you."

"Look, Waldmeyer, the government isn't stupid. There's probably 30 million people in this country who are afraid of the dark."

"There's more than that," he said.

"All right, let's say there are more. If these people can't get any sleep, production will fall off, absenteeism will go up and we could have a serious mental health problem in the country. Believe me, the last thing that will go in this country will be night lights."

"But suppose some bureaucrat in the energy office who never had any use for a night light decides it has to go."

"Do you think Mr. Ford sleeps with a night light?" he asked me.

"I don't know. He probably didn't until he became President."

"What about Henry Kissinger?"

"I don't think Henry Kissinger sleeps."

"I heard J. Edgar Hoover slept with one."

"Waldmeyer, there are lots of famous people who use night lights—senators, representatives and half the Pentagon."

"You're not kidding me, are you?"

"Why would I lie to you? I know all the Watergate defendants sleep with them."

"You know I tried to give it up last year."

"What happened?"

"The bogyman came and got me."

"Don't you think the government knows that? Do you believe they're going to let the bogyman come and get a quarter of the nation's population? This is America, Waldmeyer—not some banana republic."

"I was going to write to my senator and ask him to make sure they didn't force us to give up our night lights."

"Why didn't you?"

"I was afraid it would get in my FBI record, and then I'd never be able to get another job again."

"That's ridiculous. By the way, what are you doing now?"

"I'm a test pilot with Lockheed Aircraft."

## Russia Bars Visa For Sakharov Kin

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—Disident physicist Andrei Sakharov said yesterday that the Soviet government has refused to grant visas to his stepdaughter and her husband so that they may visit the United States. He said that the applications were made 20 months ago.

Tatyana Semyonova and her husband, Yefrem Yankelovich, had been invited to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She appealed the refusal, delivered to her three days ago, in a letter to President Nikolai Podgorniy. The letter was released to Western newsmen.

Mr. Sakharov accompanied his stepdaughter yesterday to the American Embassy, where he said he was told the embassy would do what it could to help. He said he thought the visa decision was a device to put pressure on him.

Mary Blume

Watch Jimmy Sing!  
Watch Jimmy Skate!  
Watch Jimmy!

LONDON (HT)—A professor of creative writing at the University of Arkansas has proposed, first in the pages of *Esquire* and now in a film called "Rollerball," a vision of life in the year 2018. The financial problems of most nations have vanished, the professor doesn't explain, and who can blame him—and so have ill-housing, war and nationalism.

Life is run by skilled management executives and everything is hunky dory and boring as hell. So a murderous sport, Rollerball, is invented and it makes the gladiators arena look like Parnassus. The world's best player is called Jonathan E. and he is played in the film, now being completed at Pinewood studios outside London, by James Caan.

Director Norman Jewison says "Rollerball" concerns increasing brutality in sports and "the lowering threshold of individual shock and outrage at the dehumanization of human life." John Houseman, who plays the Corporate Boss, says "Rollerball" is really a Greek tragedy with Caan as Prometheus and himself as Zeus. Caan thinks Rollerball is here right now.

"I suppose so, with all this stress on winning," he says. "Winning's become so important. It is with me, too," he adds.

Right now, Caan is a champ. An Academy Award nominee for playing Sonny Wortzik in "The Godfather," and an Emmy nominee for "Brian's Song" on television, he has gone on to make "Cinderella Liberty," "Kareiz Retard," "The Gambler," in which he was called hypocritically absorbing a Sutherland-Gould style comedy with Alan Arkin called "Freebie and the Bean" and the sequel to "Funny Girl," "Funny Lady," in which he stars, as showman Billy Rose, with Barbra Streisand and "Doc," the Spemint Lossie film on the Bedpost Overnight" accompanying himself on the typewriter.

## Dining Room

"All these pictures coming out!" Caan says. "Watch Jimmy sing! Watch Jimmy skate!"

Watch Jimmy.

In the studio's sedate dining room Caan is a cut-up, sucking in his cheeks like a Vogue model at the news that Norman Parkinson is there, accusing the waitress of wishing to destroy his beautiful body

with fried onions, of which he has two helpings, chattering without stop. The funny stuff isn't just silly.

"I clown around," he says in a quiet moment. "That way I'm open. I'm available to what's going on." His reactions are physical. "I get the physicalness of the character, words are secondary to me. I hate to rehearse. You rehearse and you get something you like, then you try to match it. When I'm aware of myself, I'm in trouble. I know I'm acting."

His ability to absorb the physical being of a character is astonishing. For "Rollerball" he learned to skate like a professional. "I always wanted to be a professional athlete. I'm a real Walter Mitty," he says. A few years back, watching some cowboys rope steers he started to copy them and is now a member of the professional rodeo cowboys' association, mandatorily introduced at rodeos as a native of Columbia Falls, Mont.

His roping horse is called Andy. Andrew if Caan is feeling grand, and they have won as much as \$189 in one rodeo and \$36 in another. Caan says he's the world's only New York Jewish cowboy.

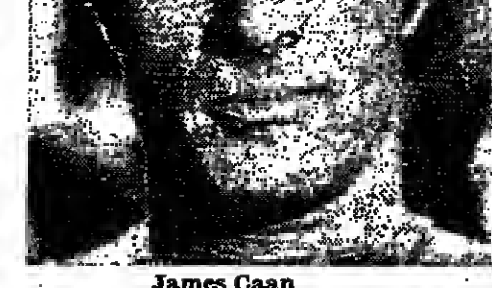
## Moving Family

He is moving his entire family from Sunnyside, Queens, out to California. His father was a butcher. "Now he's become the greatest film critic in the world," Caan says. "My mother laughs from morning to night." His crazy kid brother Ronnie hangs around the set as a sort of clown in waiting.

Having studied law, economics, management and other useful subjects, each for about two weeks, Caan studied acting with Sanford Meisner, got four jobs out of his first four auditions, was summoned to Hollywood, but decided not to stay. "It was the year of the angry young New York actor," he says.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a meat killer in "Lady in the Cage" with Olivia de Havilland. Of his early films, the only one likely to survive is "The Rain People," in which he played, very touchingly, a brain-damaged football hero and which Francis Ford Coppola, later of "The Godfather," directed.

"The Rain People" didn't make money



James Caan

If a picture makes money, you're a good actor," Caan says. "I happened to do 'The Godfather' and 'Brian's Song' in the same year. All of a sudden you're a genius."

"I had principles when I started and they haven't changed. My goal in this business is to be respected by people I respect. I like money. I'd like to get a better roping horse—but when Albert Finney calls to say he liked me in 'The Gambler,' that's something. I still believe in the art of acting."

## His Physique

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" I play a professor of English literature. If I can perpetrate that hoax on the world, I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Funny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Yankee Doodle Dandy,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Yankee Doodle Dandy,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big-time, Jimmy Caan reveals in his "Singing autographs is part of my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

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FADIER, NOV. 22  
KAD100B, NOV. 22

MESSAGES, NOV. 22  
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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## TAX-FREE CARS

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## HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

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## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

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